

UDC 004.5

SCOPUS CODE: 1801

<https://doi.org/10.36073/1512-0996-2022-4-55-61>

Version of the Origin of the Term *Anglia*

Gela Gvinepadze

Department of Computer Engineering, Georgian Technical University, Georgia, 0160, Tbilisi, 77, M. Kostava str.

E-mail: gvinepadzegela@gmail.com

Reviewers:

B. Tskhadadze, Doctor of Philology, Publishing House “Technical University”, GTU

E-mail: zebede@gtu.ge

A. Kekenadze, Associate Professor, Faculty of Informatics and Control Systems, GTU

E-mail: a.kekenadze@gtu.edu.ge

Abstract.

The origins of languages go so far into the past that the solution of issues related to it becomes a very complex problem and usually requires an interdisciplinary approach – the search and coordination of facts from different fields of knowledge.

This article provides just such an approach to solving the questions posed in it. It discusses the issue of the etymological origin of a number of interesting words based on the new theory of the origin of languages developed by its author, including the term *Anglia*.

In addition to the fact that issues related to the formation of languages, in particular, programming languages, are already in the field of computer science, one more interesting direction emerges from this and previously published articles of the author – the creation of an interactive system based on the popular Wiktionary site.

Keywords: Angel; Anglia; Anatori; Ankara; Enguri; interdisciplinary approach; etymological research; archaeoastronomy.

Introduction

A new version of the origin of the term *Anglia* is put forward. In essence, the article is a supplemented and revised excerpt from the monograph written by the same author entitled: "At the beginning was ...". [1]

It examines a new view of the origin of the Language (languages), presented in the form of a three-stage scheme, in which the leading role is given to the so-called WATER THEORY. The essence of this theory is the statement that the source of human speech, "the beginning of all beginnings" is WATER, but not a specific word in one language or another, but as a CONCEPT.

Proceeding from this, which is fundamental for further research of the thesis, the work proposes new etymological versions for a number of terms, including in this regard “hopeless” or having extremely dubious versions connecting them with supposed etymons.

In our opinion, it is in this circle of words that *Anglia* is included, according to scientists, a term of ancient origin.

Before a detailed consideration of the issue of the etymology of this term, from the very beginning, we note the main thing:

We believe that the word *Anglia* has a theonomic-astronomical origin (“past”).

We will try to confirm this by the following:

First, a few words about how religious ideas were born and developed.

The above-mentioned monograph discusses in detail the issues related to the origin of theonyms. It is emphasized that in a number of cases it was the theonyms that determined the names of communities, even states. Our studies in this vein made it possible to formulate new etymological versions for a number of terms: *Georgia, Ankara, Anatolia*, etc.

And now let's move “a little” further, in the days when primitive man lived!

Main Part

Using empathy and analyzing a number of factors, we came to the assumption that it was Water of our ancestors, or rather, its property to reflect everyone and everything, could suggest that in addition to the physical world, there is another – the world of spirits, mainly evil creatures (from the Slavic world: оборотень, леший, русалка (werewolf, goblin, mermaids), from Georgian – ხიბალ-კუდიანი (“khibal-kudiani” – evil spirits), which do not come across in the hands and, besides, all (except for mermaids) for some reason have the left side “confused” with the right!

Scientists have different considerations about the etymological origin of these terms, and we believe that the roots come from the word WATER.

Note: let's pay tribute to our research and the sacred component. Let's ask ourselves the following questions:

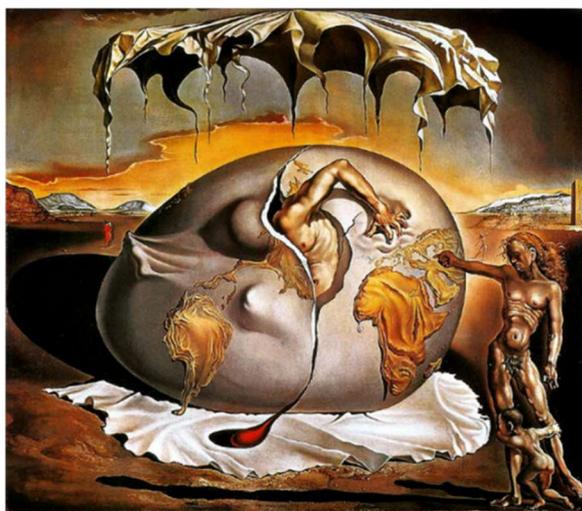
1. Perhaps, it is not for nothing that those initiated in this matter (let's say - gently and respectfully) connect extraordinary people of the concept of Water and Intuition with each other?

2. Isn't the well-known expression “As if have second sight” (literal translation from Georgian/Russian is “as I looked into the water!”) the eligibility of a positive answer to the previous question?

3. The anthology of centuries-old Georgian literature, breaking the chronology, is opened by a small work of the monk Ioanne-Zosime, a theologian who lived in the 10th century, especially revered in Georgia and filled with a mystical spirit. The essence of the hymn dedicated to the Georgian language is that, according to the monk, this language, now buried as the biblical Lazar (ლაზარე – Lazare), will resurrect in due time and tell all peoples something very important! [2].

Well, what shall we say to this? As they say, let's see!

4. Was it by chance that people with special abilities, such as, for example, Blavatsky, Gurdjieff, Dali or the researcher Valevsky were looking for answers to some questions of interest to them in the Caucasus?



Salvador Dalí. Geopoliticus Child Watching the Birth of the New Man

And we started our searches to clarify the etymology of the term *Anglia* (and not only for this term) ... from the Caucasus!

In particular, when they considered the issue of the etymology of the Georgia toponym, they noted that Georgians are among those peoples who were the first to switch to a sedentary lifestyle and began to engage in agriculture. And what is the most vital information for the farmer?

The answer is simple – what will be the season, when and what kind of work will he do, including the birth of offspring, so that there will be enough workers at the right times.

Efforts to get this kind of astronomical information plan in the villages of Georgia were entrusted with the so-called *memarge* (მემარგე), a person specially allocated and prepared for this activity. *Memarge*, observing the movements of the sun, moon and visible planets, received this information and then calculated the timing for various agricultural works. (We refer to the work carried out by the researcher Giorgi Gigauri). [3].

In the highlands of Georgia, on the mountains, the ruins of astronomical complexes are still preserved.

Note: in this regard, we draw parallels with the same structures in Scotland and the famous disc from Nebra.

In all corners of Georgia, since ancient times, such observatories have been built – part-time pagan chapels, the places of which in subsequent times, literally and figuratively, were taken by Christian churches!

Further, as the researcher Avtandil Giorgobiani writes, in the countries of ancient civilization Georgia was called the country where the sun rises twice and explains what was the reason for such "absurdity".

The fact is that in Georgia pagan monuments-observatories were erected in those places, from the position of which the sunbeam fell into the "crevices" between the nearby mountains on the days of the equinox. Therefore, in the morning, passing through these mountains, the sun rose a second time.

They also built objects of another type for astronomical purposes – when observing the movements of

celestial bodies from the "central point", the necessary indicators were taken from two idols (idols of an astronomical profile) located in the vicinity on the mountains.

Thus, in these places, peculiar triangles of two types were obtained: narrow and wide bases.

It is known that in the ancient capital of Georgia, Mtskheta, on the mountains, according to a legend, there were two opposite-sex idols: Gatsi made of gold (most likely in gilded design), personifying the Sun, and Gaim made of silver, personifying the Moon. Gatsi, like Gaimi, was called "knowing the most intimate."

Of course, not only Georgians needed and were engaged in obtaining astronomical information. Let's pay attention to different types of temples, pyramids and the configuration of their environment located in different countries of the world, for example, Machu Picchu!

We considered these issues in detail in articles [4, 5, 6]. We will briefly discuss some of them here:

1. One of such settlements where "the sun rises twice" was ANATORI – a mountain village in Khevsureti. In our opinion, the name of the village is a composite of the following form: ან (AN - moon) + ტორ (TOR - sun) (the connection between the term T * R and SKY was discussed above).

2. We adhere to the same opinion regarding the name of Anatolia (it used to be part of western Georgia) and the state of Andorra, whose territory adjoins the Basque Country (scientists do not exclude the existence of links between it and the Caucasus). It is believed that there are no satisfactory explanations for the etymologies of Anatolia and Andorra.

The world is expanding and immigrants from European countries have given the name in New Zealand to the small settlement of Anatori, located by the Tasman Sea, into which the river of the same name (Anatori River), formed from two rivers, flows into it.

In the monograph, we noted that all over the world, settlements were mainly built at the intersection of two rivers (note that it is in such a place that, for example, the above-mentioned Andorra is located). In the triangle at the vertices with objects, intended for forecasting the weather and determining the timing of a seasonal work, it

is natural that the settlement itself was a priori chosen as the place of observation, and the other two objects were located on hills along the rivers. Thus, it is possible that the names of such rivers, which are composites, could form both toponyms and theonyms (in a different metonymic order).

Based on this, we consider it possible to associate a number of words of ancient origin by one or another association with the area of places where rivers cross each other:

- ენ + გურ-ი (Enguri). In our opinion, the hydronym *Enguri* is more likely to consist of two components, denoting rivers (and not only in the area of the western part of Georgia).

- ანკარა (“ankara” is an adjective denoting crystal purity, it is mainly used to characterize reservoirs with the purest water;

- Ankara, the capital of Turkey, is located in the center of Anatolia, at the junction of two rivers, the name of one of them is also Ankara;

- Ankara (Former village in the Onskoy (ონის) municipality of Georgia);

- Angura (Aguna) in western Georgia and in Klarjeti, which is now on the territory of Turkey, was considered a deity, the keeper of viticulture and winemaking [5].

- We assume that the word ანგლობა (“angloba”) is associated with the holiday arranged in honor of Angura

(English-both, translated into Russian as joke). In general, the Georgian language is rich in such terms, originating in pagan times and after the baptism of the country discredited, even anathematized [7]). The deity Aguna/Angura is the Georgian analogue of Bacchus-Dionysus and it can be seen that on the days dedicated to them, the citizens, having sorted wine, did not behave quite decently! And even worse, the “pernicious influence of the WESTERN” spread in a number of eastern countries (Indonesia, Java) and even in Sudan, where the word “*anggur*” means WINE!

- ანკარა (“ankara”) is a kind of snake. We are dealing with metonymy – it is known that snakes live in gorges with streams and springs, in river valleys.

Houses of the ERDO type were also entrusted with helping residents to understand the issues of astronomy in Georgia. This word in Georgian means land, as well as the type of an old house and clearly evokes associations with the German ERDE (land) and YURTA, the name of eastern dwellings. The structure of ERDO and YURTA made it possible to obtain the aforementioned information by observing the niches located inside them. The central place in ERDO was occupied by the core pillar DEDABOZI, which was also perceived as a cult object. This is evidenced by the fact that the word Mother appears in the name DEDA-BOZI as a sign of a respect.



Erdo

And in the end, let us consider in more detail the question of the origin of the word Angel (Latin – *angelus*; Greek – ἄγγελος, messenger).

Note: in the Greek language for writing the letter combination NG, the digraff (γγ) is defined.

Note that there is an opinion among experts [8] that the ancient Greeks borrowed the word *Angel* from an unknown eastern language.

We have already written that, according to folk tradition, in pagan Georgia, sacred information to the DEDICATED (they were the servants of local cults: Hevisbers and Qadagi) was transmitted from the Dove in their perception! [4].

We are convinced that it was this vision that paved the way for the birth of the term *Angel*.

It should be especially noted that Saba-Sulkhan Orbeliani, Georgian writer and diplomat, identified the word *Angel* with the pagan cult servant qadagi (ქადაგი), who preached and broadcast to people about the upcoming events while in a trance.

We assume that the term Angel is a composite of the following kind:

AN + GUR (HEL, GEL)

And in this word, the first component denotes the MOON, and the second – the SUN.

We also assume that the tribes who migrated from the Caucasus through the Iberian (Iberian) Peninsula to Britain (Basques, who became Celts (?)) There is an opinion that there also were mixed people called *Celtiberians*) who gave their new residence the well-known name – *Anglia*.

Note that the toponym *England* was recorded in Latin. Its etymological origin is considered unclear (we hope that it was considered so until now).

The semantic field created around the terms denoting the primitive observatories of our distant ancestors, in our opinion, can be expanded even further. In any case, it will not be superfluous to investigate the following terms for membership of this "trade union":

- When observing the movements of celestial bodies, special importance was attached to fixing the angles between the luminaries and specially selected stashes.

The connections between the terms ANGULUS (angle, remote access area) and AN + GUR (HEL, GEL) are seen in many languages, for example, according to experts, and for the common Slavic term ANGLE, which is noticeably distant from the original source.

- The same can be said about the terms denoting the ANCHOR, possibly due to the similarity of its form with the most ancient images of astronomical purposes (quadrant, astrolabe).

- In this regard, the Georgian word ანგარიში (angarishi – calculations) is of interest. According to a legend, these calculations were carried out by folk astronomers after removing the relevant information from the landmarks [5].

- Persons involved in such calculations and, as a rule, often kept secret sacred knowledge, were apparently engaged in more than just forecasting the weather. This idea is suggested by the Latin word augur (← angur (?) – a term of unknown origin) – a fortuneteller. Augur predicted future events from the behavior of birds, other animals, or from signs received by observing celestial or some unusual phenomena. In our opinion, connections are not excluded, both etymological and in essence, between the concepts denoting this type of activity and the Georgian composite words მისანო (mis + an-i - seer) and მიზანო (miz + an-i - goal), in which the component *mis/miz* ← *mz₁e- (compare Swan. მიჟ (miž)) denotes the sun, and the *an-i* denotes the moon.

Today, it is not surprising that many languages use Greek terms, for example, in large numbers. There are many other examples of borrowing words from other languages (I would prefer to say – examples of languages enriching each other).

The location of Georgia in the Caucasus is a relatively narrow territory between the two seas, through which, according to the scientific world, the Great Migration of Nations took place in very distant times.

By the same token, a lot of good things happened in the history of the country (and ... not very good ones too)!

In addition to the fact that issues related to the formation of languages, in particular programming

languages, are already in the field of computer science, one more interesting direction emerges from this and previously published articles of the author – the creation of an interactive system based on the popular Wiktionary site.

Conclusion

The article proposes a new version of the etymological origin of the term Anglia. It is, in fact, a refinement of the current version, which says that this word is of Latin origin and has exactly the same spelling, and

then According to the version proposed in the article, the origins of the term England and a number of words related to it should be sought ... in the Caucasus. To prove this version, some considerations from the theory of the origin of languages, proposed by the author of the same article, were used. When searching for etymons of words, in addition to the above theory, the author used an interdisciplinary approach. In particular, the necessary information was selected from various spheres of human activity.

References

1. Gvinepadze, G. (2021). *At the beginning was...*. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing. (In Russian);
2. Wikipedia contributors. (2021, November 20). *John Zosimus*. Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Zosimus
3. Gigauri, G. (2010). *Hidden Signs in the Mountains of Eastern Georgia*. Retrieved from:
<http://saunje.ge/index.php?id=1199&lang=ka>
4. Gvinepadze, G. (2017). Issues of origins and development of languages through the ages and the Wiktionary. *Works of GTU*, 3 (505), 49-66 pp. (In Georgian);
5. Gvinepadze, G. (2020). Solution of some complex linguistic problems by interdisciplinary approach. *Works of GTU 1* (515), 59-79 pp.
<http://shromebi.gtu.ge/storage/archit/135/1515-2020.pdf> (In Georgian).
6. Kuzmin, E., Parshakova, A., Ignatova, D. (2016). *Multilingualism in Cyberspace. Proceedings of the Ugra Global Expert Meeting*. Moscow: Interregional Library Cooperation Centre.
http://www.ifapcom.ru/files/2016/UGRA_ENGL_BLOK_WEB.pdf
7. Gvinepadze, G. (2012). *Let's Learn to Think Creatively*. Publishing House "Technical University".
https://gtu.ge/View/index.html#http://gtu.ge/book/monografiebi/G_Gvinepadze_shemoqmedebiTi_azrpvneba.pdf (In Georgian).
8. *angel* — *Wiktionary*. (n.d.). <https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/angel>

UDC 004.5

SCOPUS CODE 1801

<https://doi.org/10.36073/1512-0996-2022-4-55-61>

ტერმინ „ანგლიას“ წარმოშობის ვერსია

გელა ღვინეფაძე კომპიუტერული ინჟინერიის დეპარტამენტი, საქართველოს ტექნიკური უნივერსიტეტი, საქართველო, 0160, თბილისი, მ. კოსტავას 77
E-mail: gvinepadzegela@gmail.com

რეცენზენტები:

ბ. ცხადაძე, სტუ-ის საგამომცემლო სახლი „ტექნიკური უნივერსიტეტი“, ფილოლოგიის მეცნიერებათა დოქტორი

E-mail: zebede@gtu.ge

ა. კეკენაძე, სტუ-ის ინფორმატიკისა და მართვის სისტემის ფაკულტეტის პროფესორი

E-mail: a.kekenadze@gtu.edu.ge

ანოტაცია. ენების წარმოშობა იმდენად შორეულ წარსულში იღებს სათავეს, რომ მასთან დაკავშირებული საკითხების გადაწყვეტა წარმოგვიდგება ძალიან რთულ პრობლემად და ის, როგორც წესი, მოითხოვს ინტერდისციპლინურ მიდგომაზე დაყრდნობას – ფაქტების მოძიებასა და შეჯერებას ცოდნის სხვადასხვა სფეროდან.

წარმოდგენილი სტატია სწორედ ასეთ მიდგომას გვთავაზობს მასში დასმული საკითხების გადასაჭრელად.

სტატიაში გარდა სათაურში მოხსენიებული სიტყვის ავტორის მიერვე შემუშავებული ენების წარმოშობის ახალი თეორიის საფუძველზე განიხილება ამ თემასთან კავშირში მყოფი არაერთი საინტერესო სიტყვის ეტიმოლოგიური წარმოშობის საკითხი.

გარდა იმისა, რომ ენების, კერძოდ, პროგრამირების ენების ფორმირებასთან დაკავშირებული საკითხები უკვე შედის კომპიუტერული მეცნიერების სფეროში, წინამდებარე და ავტორის ადრე გამოქვეყნებული სტატიებიდან იკვეთება კიდევ ერთი საინტერესო მიმართულება – ინტერნეტში ფრიად პოპულარული ვიკოლექსიონის საიტის ბაზაზე ინტერაქტიული სისტემის შექმნის.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: ანგლია; ანგელოზი; ანკარა; ანატორი; ენგური; ინტერდისციპლინური კავშირები; ეტიმოლოგიური ძიებები; არქეოასტრონომია.

The date of review 07.06.2022

The date of submission 13.06.2022

Signed for publishing 16.12.2022